

The DAIRY



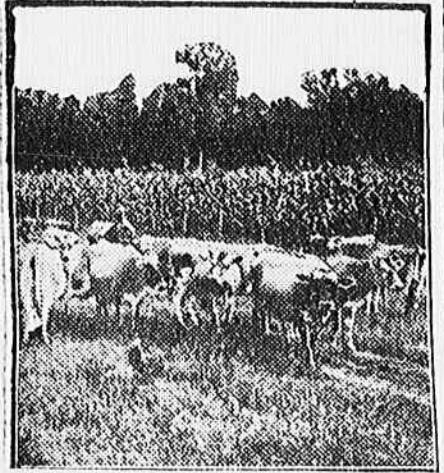
PROFITABLE ON MOST FARMS

Dairying and Stock Raising Where Good Crop Rotation Is Practiced Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

General farming and live stock raising, with a limited amount of dairying and a good crop rotation is, on the average, the type most easily made profitable on most farms in the northern edge of the corn belt. This is brought out in a study made by a farm management specialist of the United States department of agriculture, of 300 owner-farms and 153 tenant farms in Lenawee county, Michigan, which is typical of southern Michigan, northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana.

It was found that specialized dairy farms paid better normally than dairy and grain farms, but on the average did not pay as well as the combination of dairying and hog raising. Dairying with hogs and grain usually yielded better labor income than any other combination. The outstanding advantages of this type as compared with others are greater diversity of income, a large percentage of receipts from sale of live stock and live stock prod-



Cattle and Corn—A Good Combination in Profitable Farming.

ucts, and a comparatively small percentage of the income from the sale of crops, because for the most part the crops are sold to better advantage by feeding them to live stock. The types of farming and the general conditions which prevail in this section make the size of a farm a very important factor bearing on the income, according to the bulletin. There is also a direct relation between the amount of capital invested and the labor income of the operator. Generally speaking, the larger the farm and the greater the investment, the greater the percentage or rate of income.

The cropping system and the proper distribution of crop area, it was learned, were important factors in profitable farm management. On the more profitable farms studied in this territory, from 30 to 50 per cent of the total crop area was in corn, an average of 10 per cent in oats, an average of 30 per cent in wheat, from 1 to 10 per cent in barley, and from 20 to 30 per cent in hay.

As a result of the study it was found that the following rotation is well adapted to conditions in this area: First year, corn; second year, corn; third year, oats and barley; fourth year, wheat, and the fifth year, hay. Alfalfa is a valuable addition to the average cropping system and the bulletin suggests an increase in the acreage of this crop throughout the region.

INCREASE NUMBER OF COWS

Dairy Herds of All European Countries Depleted to Appalling Degree—We Must Help.

(By CARL VROOMAN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

The dairy herds of the old world are depleted to an appalling degree. There is not a country in Europe where the people have enough dairy products, and this process of depletion is going on every day, and every week, and every month, and will continue to go on as long as this horrible war lasts.

When the war is finished, we will find the world with a demand for dairy products twofold, fourfold, tenfold greater than the supply.

Europe will come to us with outstretched hands, every country in Europe, and say to us: "We must have milk; give us canned milk; give us dry milk; give us butter; give us cheese; give us dairy cattle; give us animals to build up our herds again."

And unless America has stimulated the production of dairy products, has increased her supply of dairy animals far beyond anything in the past, she will be utterly unable to supply this demand.

We will supply as much of this as we can, because they are going to be willing to pay practically any reasonable price for our live stock; and we will supply so much of it that our own resources will be exhausted.

Therefore, this country will be without sufficient dairy products.



SANITATION IN THE HOG LOT

Important as Preventive of Cholera and Other Diseases—Cleanliness Is Relied Upon.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The greatest drawbacks to the hog industry that breeders in this country have to contend with are the losses through hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the infestation of the animals, especially young pigs, by parasites. Were it not for the fecundity of swine their profitable production in the presence of these serious diseases would be out of the question. In the following remarks on sanitation no attempt is made to go into the details of the diseases affecting hogs or their treatment. The object is merely to call attention to the simple measures which may be used by any farmer to avoid, to a large extent, the declination of his herd by epizootics. Cleanliness and rational methods of management are relied upon by thousands of farmers to keep their herds in health and vigor. They are the marks of the good farmer and successful hog breeder.

Hog cholera and swine plague, both highly fatal diseases characterized by fever and heavy mortality, are so very similar that the breeder may regard them as identical so far as his practical management of the herd is concerned. Positive differentiation be-



Pigs Kept Under Sanitary Conditions.

tween the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriological tests, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that they are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs, and other animals, or by streams. The breeding or feed of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may so weaken the constitution and vitality that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of their specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that dentition and the presence of supernumerary teeth or black tusks cannot, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

GIVING LAMB A GOOD START

Ewe's Flanks and Udder Should Be Sheared to Prevent Wool Getting Into Lamb's Eyes.

Before the lamb is given the teat the ewe's flanks and udder should be sheared. If this is not done the lamb is likely to injure its eyes with the wool or perhaps get the wool in its mouth and then refuse to take the teat.

Shepherds do not all agree as to the best time to do this. But it will generally be found best to wait till the ewe drops her lamb, but before she recovers strength to resist the shearing. Care is always necessary not to cut the udder or serious injury may result.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF STOCK

Difference in Expense of Keeping Scrubs and Good Producers Is Not Very Large.

Better breeding stock must be kept if we are to improve the quality of our farm animals. There is much difference in the price of a fine draft horse as compared to a scrub pony; the value of the five-gallon cow when compared to an animal that produces but one gallon is striking, and yet the difference in the cost of keeping the scrubs and the good producers is not great.

WHY IT IS ASSERTED MINING OF GOLD SHOULD CEASE DURING WAR.—H. J. Parke Channing, one of the country's leading mining engineers, writing in the current issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal, suggests that a cessation of gold mining operations for the duration of the war would be desirable, owing to the need of labor for the production of other things. He says:

"I understand that there is a movement afoot to ask government officials and congress to adjust the war tax so as to stimulate gold production in the United States. I ask, is this action wise? Do we really need to produce gold to help win the war? Is it not coal, iron, copper, lead, spelter and possibly silver, that we need? Is it not better that our gold miners, for the duration of the war at least, engage in mining those things that we really need?"

"I observe that the president of the Dome Mines, Ltd., has issued a notice to the stockholders and the public stating that, on account of the high cost of supplies and the difficulty of securing labor, their mines will cease producing for the present.

"It may be quoted in objection to my point that Great Britain is doing all she can to stimulate gold production in the Rand. I am quite willing to admit the sentimental or even the commercial value of increasing the gold reserves of Great Britain, but I doubt if she would encourage the production of that metal in Great Britain itself. It is very different in South Africa, where there is an organization engaged in producing gold which has no other industry on which it can fall back, but in the United States and Canada it does not seem to me that these conditions exist."

MEANS SHORTENING OF LIFE

Why It Is Foolish to Worry Over Errors That Belong Irrevocably to the Past.

A well-known practical psychologist says: "Fear confirms your weakness of character—increasingly enslaving you to your petty short-comings." By worrying over your past mistakes you open the way for more. You bring to you the very experiences you desire to avoid. The little weaknesses of peculiarities of character which you condemn in yourself grow by that condemnation. They thrive on recognition. They are fed and kept alive by the attention you bestow upon them. You give them a large place in your consciousness and they begin to assume a large influence upon your life—a much larger influence than they deserve.

If you will turn your thoughts away from these short-comings, stop trying to judge yourself too exclusively by intellect alone, open wide the door to faith and hope and love and courage and confidence, fix your attention on those qualities which represent the opposite of your weaknesses, you will begin to come out from under your obsession and enter the path to freedom. —William Towne in Nautilus.

How French Forests Are Depleted.

France is beginning to figure out how to meet an anticipated shortage of lumber and firewood after the war. The destruction of forests by shell fire and the heavy demand for lumber for barracks and road construction combine to make a deficit of 1,000,000 cubic feet annually.

Beyond the range of shells, on both sides of the front, the military woodmen's axes have drawn heavily on timbers, from the North sea to the Swiss frontier. The consumption of lumber will increase during the war at the rate of 3,000,000 cubic feet a year, and for several years after peace is made the demand will continue for the repair and rebuilding of devastated regions.

The solution of the problem is considered to be a question of transportation and of forest exploitation in the colonies. Specialists have calculated that French equatorial and western Africa, Madagascar, Guinea and Indo-China possess 875,000 square miles of virgin timber land, which could amply supply France and several other countries with fuel and lumber.

Stock companies, organized for the exploitation of these resources are already engaged in road making and other necessary preliminary work.

How Lispering Can Be Cured.

Lispering and stammering, according to Popular Science Monthly, are separate imperfections of speech, which require entirely different treatment.

Lispers, for instance, can be cured in a short time by tongue and palate gymnastics. They "lisp" simply because they do not work their tongue and palate properly. By making the child speak before a mirror, however, the teacher can correct these mistakes.

The Sugar Ration 's Increased by One-Half

Two Pounds per Person per Month Is Increased to Three Pounds per Person per Month—Promise of Food Administration Made Good—Can Buy Full Month's Supply at One Time—No More Home Canners' Certificates.

Columbia.—The sugar allowance of the American people has been increased by one-half.

The allowance of two pounds per person per month, to which we have been limited, is now increased to three pounds per person per month.

This increase was announced by the Food Administration to become effective November 1.

The same proportionate increase applies to public eating places. Two pounds to each 90 meals served has been the allowance. The allowance is now three pounds to each 90 meals.

This makes good the promise of the Food Administration to increase the household allowance of sugar at the earliest possible moment that the supply would justify it, and makes it possible for the householder to more freely use cereals, apple, cranberry and grape fruit products and the use of fruits canned without sugar during the past summer.

In addition, it is announced at the same time that, instead of the necessity of buying sugar twice a month, a whole month's supply of sugar may be purchased at one time, and retail dealers are notified to sell sugar in such quantities.

It is announced simultaneously by the Food Administration that, the canning season having closed for this year, no more home canners' certificates will be issued, and no more sugar will be sold in 25 pounds lots for canning and preserving.

EATING AT A COMMON TABLE WITH THE ALLIES

Columbia.—The Food Administration appeals three times daily to the individual responsibility of the people of South Carolina to continue the greatest responsibility of the people of South Carolina to continue the greatest voluntary effort at food saving ever made by a nation.

We must send the Allies and our own forces overseas 50 per cent more food during the coming year than we have sent them during the past twelve months.

Loyal Americans are eating at a common table with 120,000,000 Allied peoples.

Survey of the food resources of all the peoples fighting against Germany shows that to maintain supplies and necessary reserves to guard against disaster there must be conservation of wheat flour in all countries through the coming year.

It is agreed that the wheat bread of the Allies shall contain 20 per cent of other grains.

It is only just that we should bear our share in this saving. Our bread should be universal with those who are suffering from the war far more than we.

Use Victory Mixed Flour in baking; eat other cereals also; save food in every possible way for those who sit at the common table.

NEW HOME CARD COMING THE FIRST OF DECEMBER

Columbia.—Distribution of the new Home Card, which the Food Administration will put into 20,000,000 American kitchens, has been postponed on account of the epidemic of Spanish influenza, and the Home Card will not make its appearance until December 1. The original plan contemplated the opening of the Home Card campaign on October 27.

The new conservation plan, fully set forth on the new Home Card, is considered vital by the Food Administration. It will outline the conservation program to which the American people will be pledged probably for the remainder of the war and possibly for a period after peace has been declared.

The Food Administration will make no effort to reduplicate the pledges of more than 12,000,000 American housewives who last year signified their willingness to cooperate in the conservation of food. It is expected that the housewife will hang the new Home Card at a convenient place in her kitchen and operate her home according to the program to help supply the needs of war to the Allies and the American armed forces, as she has done heretofore.

There will be no "wheatless" nor "meatless" days provided for on the new Home Card, but the most careful saving in all edibles, particularly in the conservation of wheat, meat, fats and sugar will be urged.

The significant fact behind the new Home Card is the absolute and vital necessity of the United States sending five and three-quarter millions of tons more foodstuffs to the Allies this year than last, with an almost staggering total of seventeen and a half million tons for the coming year, which will awaken the supervisor of the family market-basket to the urgent necessity of maintaining a patriotic watchfulness over the spread of her individual table.

Be proud to be a food saver. Be content with a patriot's plenty and discontented with a slacker's superfluity.

DON'T PART WITH Your Liberty Bonds!

When you bought your Bonds you lent your money to the Government that you might "do your part."

You gave the Government at home and the boys "over there" tangible evidence of your support.

You shared the burden of those in other lands who are heavily laden.

Keep your Bonds for the same reasons.

To dispose of them, except in case of dire necessity, is unpatriotic—just as much so as not to buy!

Furthermore, Liberty Bonds are an insurance for your future.

This is friendly, timely advice not to listen to those who may offer large returns in exchange for your Liberty Bonds. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost during the past year by people who parted with their Liberty Bonds—Don't Sell!

PICKENS BANK

PICKENS, S. C.

ROAD TO SUCCESS LIES THROUGH ADVERTISING

Bradstreet's says that "84 per cent of all failures are among non-advertisers!"

"Which, considering the source of the declaration, is pretty conclusive proof that advertising pays.

When Bradstreet's says that only 16 per cent of business failures are among advertisers the statement has real significance.

No business firm ever became truly great except by the aid of advertising!

Like competition, advertising is the "life of trade." Without it, in modern days and under modern business conditions, no commercial or other business concern can achieve the success that it can with it.

That is axiomatic, as every successful business man will attest.

Outside possibly of personality and integrity advertising is the mightiest force, positive and potent, in present day commerce and business.—Atlanta Constitution.

FARMERS

Who Have Fertilized Wheat

with our 10-3-0 goods when they sow the wheat say it is the finest wheat fertilizer they have ever used.

The prospect of getting soda next spring is very poor. Three acres of wheat to the plow and 400 lbs. of 10-3-0 to the acre and you will have wheat to sell.

Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.

W. F. FARMER, Secretary
W. T. Earle, Agent, Central
M. C. Smith, Agent, Pickens